

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend paragraph[0002] to read, as follows.

[0002] Hitherto, there have been known image formation apparatuses such as photocopiers, printers, facsimile apparatuses, and so forth, using transfer-type electrophotography or electrostatic recording. Electrophotography image formation apparatuses ~~apparatus~~ comprise: a photosensitive member serving as an image carrying member which is normally a rotating drum; charging means for uniformly charging the photosensitive member to a predetermined polarity and potential (i.e., performing a charging step); electrostatic latent image formation means, i.e., exposing means for forming an electrostatic latent image on the charged photosensitive member (i.e., performing an exposing step); developing means for manifesting the electrostatic latent image formed on the photosensitive member with a developing agent (toner) to form a developing agent image (toner image) on the photosensitive member (i.e., performing a developing step); transfer means for transferring the toner image from the surface of the photosensitive member onto a recording medium such as paper or the like (i.e., performing a transfer step); cleaning means for removing any residual toner remaining on the photosensitive member following the transfer step to clean the surface of the photosensitive member (i.e., performing a cleaning step); fixing means for fixing the toner image on the recording medium (i.e., performing a fixing step); and so forth. The photosensitive member is repeatedly used in the image formation processing made up of the steps for charging, exposing, developing, transfer, and cleaning.

Please amend paragraph [0010] to read, as follows.

[0010] Now, a cleaner-less type image formation apparatus such as described above has been proposed wherein adhesion of residual toner to the charging means, in the event that the charging means is contact charging means, is prevented, with substandard ~~sub-standard~~ charging and images being done away with by the developing means effectively collecting the residual toner, and further wherein the advantages of the cleaner-less method are maximized.

Please amend paragraph [0013] to read, as follows.

[0013] Due to this, adhesion of the residual toner to the charging means is prevented, and the developing means can effectively recover the residual developing agent, thereby doing away with substandard ~~sub-standard~~ charging and images, and further maximizing the advantages of the cleaner-less method.

Please amend paragraph [0015] to read, as follows.

[0015] First, in the event of bringing the first or second developing agent charging means into contact with the photosensitive member, there is some toner which remains on the developing agent charging means. This toner loses ~~looses~~ its force to remain at the nip between the photosensitive member and the developing agent charging means in the instant that bias is applied to the developing agent charging means or in the instant that application of bias is stopped, and accordingly is discharged onto the photosensitive member. The amount of charge of such toner is not controlled by the developing agent charging means, the toner adheres to the charging means at the time of being transferred to the charging

means according with the movement of the photosensitive member, and accordingly leads to substandard charging or substandard images.

Please amend paragraph [0051] to read, as follows.

[0051] As noted above regarding d), the minimal distance (S-D gap) between the developing sleeve 4b of the developing device 4 and the photosensitive drum 1 is 350 μm , and maintaining this distance causes the magnetic brush formed on the developing sleeve 4b to be rubbed across the surface of the photosensitive drum 1 in a suitable manner so as to recover the residual toner at the same time as performing developing. Note that the developing device 4 is arranged such that the face of the developing sleeve 4b moves in the opposite direction to the direction of motion of the face of the photosensitive drum 1 at the developing portion c, i.e., the developing sleeve 4b and the photosensitive drum 1 both rotate in the same counterclockwise ~~counter-clockwise~~ direction, so the faces thereof move in opposite directions one to another, which is advantageous for recovery.